

"This species was included in our fauna on the authority of several specimens labelled 'Costa Rica—Van Patten.' We have, however, received no further confirmation of its presence in Central America from any other of the collections subsequently received." This is the first and only report hitherto of the occurrence of this species in the new world. I was therefore considerably surprised to find two typical male specimens of this species in the collection of Dr. E. G. Love, of New York City, labelled Snake Hill, N. J., April 26, 1896. Snake Hill, only a few miles from New York City, is rather a large rocky, wooded hill which rises rather abruptly in the midst of the "Jersey Meadows," formerly, a famous collecting ground but now rather difficult of access, as it is occupied by various state or county institutions.

Knowing the systematic care with which Dr. Love handles his entomological material I am not inclined to doubt the authenticity of his records. Furthermore, Dr. Love has informed me that he had not up to that time received any material from Europe with which he might have confused his own collections. I am not able to explain how these specimens made their appearance in New Jersey.

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### NOTEWORTHY HEMIPTERA COLLECTED ON LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

BY WM. T. DAVIS.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN I., N. Y.

A casual inspection of the soil and flora of Long Island, N. Y., would suggest to an entomologist the probability of finding many southern insects, especially on the south side in the belt of pines. My search in this direction was rewarded during 1910 by finding five species of hemiptera which are usually more common to the south of New York, and which it may be well to record from Long Island.

1. *Apiomerus crassipes* Fabr.—Three specimens were taken in the Hali Way Hollow Hills in July in an old field now overgrown with daisies, *Rudbeckia*, etc. One was on the flower of a wild rose and had just captured a small bee. The fore parts of the *Apiomerus*

were heavily covered with pollen, the stiff hairs retaining a considerable amount. While we do not usually think of a predaceous bug as instrumental in the crossfertilization of plants, yet this individual could have been useful to the rose if it chanced to visit other flowers.

2. *Lygæus bicrucis* Say.—While this insect has a wide range it is quite uncommon in the vicinity of New York City. A single specimen was captured in the Half Way Hollow Hills, July 4, on a small poplar.

3. *Largus succinctus* Linn.—This southern bug was found running among the dead leaves in a woods at Christian Hook, May 10, 1910.

4. *Nezara pennsylvanica* De Geer.—Found near Swan Pond, between Calverton and Manorville, Sept. 28, 1910.

5. *Tetyra bipunctata* H. S.—This is usually considered to be a southern species, but has been recently found on Long Island by several members of the New York Entomological Society. Mr. Geo. P. Engelhardt and I took a considerable number of specimens on the pitch pines at Promised Land near Montauk. This brings the known distribution of the species a considerable number of miles further to the northeast, and to the last forest of pines on Long Island. This bug has a stridulating apparatus in the form of two striated areas on the under surface of the fourth and fifth segments of the abdomen, and when the legs are rubbed against these file-like structures, the insect makes considerable noise.

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## NEW COLEOPTERA AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family CARABIDÆ.

*Calosoma rugosipennis*, new species.

Black, without distinct golden spots. Head moderately densely punctate and feebly rugose. Prothorax in its widest part narrower than the elytra at base; base and apex equal; sides subangulately rounded; lateral margin narrowly reflexed; basal margin feebly arcuate and sinuate near the angles; hind